

ORGANIZE FOR 1916!

Comrades:—At our meeting, held June 5th—8th, we decided to begin a campaign of organization using every available cent for the purpose. No increases in salaries or increased expenses for administration of the National Office—every cent for organization.

The slogan we have adopted is that of the National Committee of 1915—"ORGANIZE FOR 1916".

Comrades! Capitalism is robbing us, one after another, of our rights.

Courts are aiding capitalism to rob even women and babes of their homes; LOOK AT DANBURY. The ballot is removed ever further from the worker; LOOK AT PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS. The standard of living of our workers is on a steady decline; LOOK AT THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.

Workers' families—wives and innocent children are massacred by hirelings like just so much cattle; LOOK AT LUDLOW AND CALUMET.

Workers are jailed for exercising their citizen rights; LOOK AT QUINLAN, LAWSON AND OTHERS.

The wealthy culprits go free; LOOK AT THE ROCKEFELLERS.

AND WE HAVE NOT CALLED A HALT! WHY? BECAUSE WE COULD NOT!

WHY COULD WE NOT? BECAUSE WE WERE NOT ORGANIZED!!!

If our party is to justify its existence your slogan must be "ORGANIZE FOR 1916!"

We want every local and branch to send to the National Organization Department \$2.00 with which to begin this fight. WE MUST HAVE THIS MONEY NOW FOR THIS FIGHT MUST BEGIN NOW!

We need men in congress; we need men in the legislature; we need 5,000,000 Socialist votes in the United States.

This shall be OUR ANSWER.

To make that answer let our slogan be every morning, noon and night "ORGANIZE FOR 1916!"

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Arthur R. Lee *Emil Ditt* *Lucretia*
James F. Manners *George H. Rook*

NOTE OF HOPE COMES FROM CHICAGO

Two Hundred Entrenched Millions of Dollars Surrender to Labor
Workers Show Power in Great Traction Strike—Brilliant Work by Two Socialist Aldermen in Chicago's City Council.

By J. L. ENGBAHL

FOR YEARS the aspiring workers of America have looked to Chicago as the center of the growing social revolution in the United States. In this hour, when the nation is being swept and deluged by a tidal wave of reaction, Chicago has again struck the note of hope.

Two hundred entrenched millions of dollars, the capitalization of the Chicago traction trust, have almost unconditionally surrendered to the demands of 15,000 electric railway workers, and the powerful 42 centimeter gun in the attack was the work of the two Socialist aldermen in Chicago's city council.

This is the first big reply of those who tell, to the House of Rockefeller and its capitalist allies in Colorado, and to the tactics barons who crushed the hopes of 15,000 enslaved miners in Russianized Michigan, and to every other oppressor of labor in the land. The humbling of the Chicago traction interests, hitherto the backbone of the labor's greatest campaign in America to come into its own, that most surely developed during the next few months.

The spectacular two and one-half days' traction war in Chicago, during which not one wheel turned on the thousands of miles of surface and elevated lines, did not result in accidental success to the men who challenged in battle two hundred millions of dollars.

For years the men who do the work of transportation in Chicago have been busy building and perfecting their economic organization. Today every man and woman employed in Chicago's electric railway industry belongs to the carmen's union. To this union belong the women who sell the tickets and the men who sweep the "L" platforms, as well as the conductors and motormen. Into this union are welded the painters, carpenters and others employed in the car shops. This has been accomplished over the protest of the craft unions who might have jurisdiction over these shop trades.

50 PER CENT FOR STRIKE. When this ultimatum was first made, the carmen's union voted to go to war with the Chicago traction company in an effort to win more bread and butter for the family kitchen, a few more hours of leisure at home and more comfort on the job.

But the car men had not spent all of their time in planning and organizing. They had also spent considerable time and thought on their political education. They were not content with the mere struggle for bread and butter. They were determined to win the right to elect their own representatives in the city government.

They were also in the forefront of the labor army that elected William A. Cunniff, Socialist state attorney, of Cook County, a victory that was stolen by the corrupt democratic election machine.

IN CHICAGO'S CITY COUNCIL

By ADOLPH GERMER

Adolph Germer, former vice president of the Illinois Mine Workers, was one of the Socialists who attended the meeting of the Chicago city council in which two Socialists practically brought the Chicago street car strike to an end by forcing the council to vote against the importation of strikebreakers. Germer tells about the benefit to labor resulting from the election of Socialists as follows:

THE POWER and influence that labor wields when it has representatives in legislative and administrative bodies was clearly demonstrated at the now historic Chicago city council meeting, when the street car strike was under discussion.

The Council is made up of men of various political shades and business affiliations; of extreme reactionaries, would-be reformers and two socialists.

The interests of the street railway companies were ably looked after by Alderman Captain, whom big business regards as safe, sane and conservative. He can be depended upon, that so far as he is able, no harm will befall the Rockefeller concern. At every adverse mention of the street railway monopoly, this specimen of God's carelessness was on his feet pleading the (the company's) case.

NO ONE could doubt that Captain is wearing the traction trust collar with a hitching chain leading straight to Busby and Budd and on to the powerful Commonwealth Edison Company.

A number of other members of the City Council, self-styled friends of the people, were between the devil and the deep blue sea. These two members were John C. Kennedy and William E. Rodriguez, the two Socialists. Never before in the City Council of Chicago have labor's rights been so clearly voiced and so ably championed as they were by the two Socialists. The action of Rodriguez and Kennedy is an answerable argument in favor of labor having its own representatives in the City Council.

IT COST LESS money to elect Rodriguez or Kennedy, but considerably more honest and intelligent effort, than it did to elect Captain, the traction tool.

As is natural, the emboldened press and every other capitalist agency will be put into action to discredit the two Socialist aldermen for their loyalty to labor. The Chicago Daily News has started the attack. Others are to follow.

The scene enacted by the reactionaries, so-called radicals and self-constituted reformers, is an object lesson that the working class of Chicago and the nation can well afford to remember.

Instead of having two real representatives, the working class of Chicago could have all seventy, or nearly so.

To those who were present at this meeting, the matter is as clear as the noonday sun, but I fear that when the next election rolls around and the coin from the coffers of big business commences to make the rounds, too many of Chicago's working-class voters will have forgotten what happened during the street car strike.

IF THE workers of Chicago would only remember how they have been clubbed and shot down in cold blood when standing for the right, and not forget the past silent acquiescence of the city government to those crimes; and if they would compare those tragic experiences with the admirable defense of their rights, made by the two Socialist Aldermen, they would be wiser to elect them to the city council.

How long! Oh workers of Chicago! will you remember what you have learned during the past few days?

Most active workers are also members of the carmen's union. And this is the only reason why they are not of recent date. During the great newspaper strike of 1915, the carmen's union voted to go to war with the Chicago traction company in an effort to win more bread and butter for the family kitchen, a few more hours of leisure at home and more comfort on the job.

REBUTT STRIKEBREAKERS. THE STRIKE started in the early hours of Monday morning, June 14. For days, if not weeks, the biggest army of strikebreakers this country has ever seen, was being recruited

city with the blackest hirelings of capitalism.

Chicago has seen bloody strikes before. Labor in the nation's second largest city has seen many more.

This every year in struggles that are never heard of beyond its own borders. The great stockyards, teamsters, and clothing trades strikes of years gone by, not to mention the newspaper strike and the street car struggles of former years, claimed their victims by the score under the rule of police brutality unknown in any other city.

Chicago's citizenship through all of that Monday, June 14, tried to prepare for the blood letting that it knew must come. In the afternoon the city council finance committee met and the chief of police asked for more than \$600,000 to buy 50,000 rounds of ammunition, hire and equip 1,000 extra police. This regiment of police was not to be enrolled to repel the invasion of the thousands of strikebreakers, recruited from the dregs of criminaldom. That extra police regiment was planning to join with this invading criminal army in an unholy dual alliance to shoot down those 15,000 striking carmen, if necessary, in the war to break the strike.

In spite of the fact that not one drop of blood had been shed, and not the least indication of violence, three members of the council finance committee voted for the 50,000 rounds of man killing ammunition and 1,000 extra strike police. That was the situation when the city council met Monday night. Blacker prospects never stared the workers in the face anywhere.

SOCIALISTS PREPARED.

THE TWO Socialist aldermen took their seats after a hard day devoted to studying the situation and the preparation of ordinances and resolutions to meet the crisis. The galleries were jammed with strikers and sympathizers, while hundreds more were turned away. Chicago was making history in the struggle of labor.

After having voted in the afternoon for the 50,000 rounds of murderous ammunition, Ald. Captain, head of the local transportation committee of the city council, rose in his seat, as soon as the gavel fell, and proposed a set of resolutions endorsing the stand already taken by the administration and urging that the entire matter be left in the hands of the mayor and a committee of his own choosing.

It was something, as Ald. Captain said, that could be disposed of in a few minutes. But he did not reckon with the two Socialists. It was, as a matter of fact, three hours before the city council took up any other business.

When the city council was getting ready to vote on Captain's proposition, Rodriguez, the Socialist, proposed a substitute demanding that the mayor be instructed to take immediate possession of and operate the street car lines through a committee of public works, the wages and conditions of labor, and the entire matter be left in the hands of the mayor and a committee of his own choosing.

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OUR PROSPERITY!

Visitors to the Panama-Pacific exposition will be shown many wonderful pieces of evidence of our prosperity. Let us call attention to one little exhibit which otherwise might be overlooked. It is in the space devoted to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is a set of figures and a graphic which tell for the first time from this source a very vital story.

It is the story of real wages. It relates that the real wages of 1,500,000 workmen in this country have steadily declined since 1907. There isn't much news in it, only the dreary old fact that while wages have apparently been going up, they have in reality been going down.

The dollar that in 1907 would buy 121 food units, in 1913 would purchase only 100. Hours went down a trifle, but not to amount to much.

These are facts worth knowing. They measure the true prosperity of the country. — PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

came forward with a proposed ordinance seeking to prohibit the employment of strike breakers on the Chicago car lines. This proposition also had light in it. The galleries again went wild as Kennedy and Rodriguez scored in their arguments in favor of this measure. Other aldermen fell into line. They felt that labor vote slipping away from them. The Socialist proposition contained the sanity of law and order as opposed to the insanity of murdering workers for seeking more bread. A similar ordinance had been put into effect in New York, N. Y. Now the army of invading criminal strikebreakers was knocking at the gates of the city. Some of them had already entered.

Members of the city council who vote against this measure will vote to import thugs, cutthroats, convicts and murderers," said Kennedy, and the issue was so plain that even "Rath House" John Coughlin and "Hinky Dink" Kenna could see it.

Beat by the fear of Chicago's growing labor movement and lashed on by two Socialist aldermen, the city council voted 57 to 19 to keep the cutthroat strikebreakers out of the city.

And that was the big feature of the strike that the capitalist newspapers had to play up the next morning. CITY HITS STRIKEBREAKERS.

It was the big headline in the Tribune, and The Herald and The Examiner joined in the chorus, and the hundreds of thousands who were jammed in the juneys or walked laboriously to work the following Tuesday morning, breathed a sigh of great relief as they gulped down the good news, while the strikers on picket duty at a score of car barns cheered vigorously for victory.

OVER IN 24 HOURS.

WITHIN the next 24 hours the traction barons, headed by Busby of the surface lines, ordered to the Chicago arbitration that the strikers' officials demanded, granting outright money of the demands. Wednesday morning the wheels were again turning, labor had scored another victory in Chicago, labor was one step nearer its ultimate goal.

There is no doubt that the brilliant battle for labor waged in the

city council by the two Socialist aldermen, Rodriguez and Kennedy, was the big factor in forcing the strike ends in any case.

It was not the newspaper strike all over again, when labor did not have a single voice in the city council. That is not the belief of a Socialist alone. It is also the feeling of the trade unionists of Chicago.

N. D. Cochran, editor of The Day Book, Chicago's oldest newspaper whose brain thinks with labor, in an editorial, wrote:

"BY TAKING A DECIDED STAND AGAINST BRINGING HIRED THUGS, CUTTHROAT AND STRIKE-BREAKING DESPERADOES INTO CHICAGO TO BEAT UP AND SHOOT DOWN CHICAGO CITIZENS, AND BY REFUSING TO BE STAMPEDED BY CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER STEVENSON'S SPECIAL COPS AND 50,000 ROUNDS OF MAN-KILLING AMMUNITION, COUNCIL HELPED AMAZINGLY TO CLEAR UP THE SITUATION."

It is not the view of a Socialist that the two Socialist aldermen alone forced the action which Editor Cochran commends. We find this view expressed in the editorial columns of Victor Lawson's afternoon publication, The Daily News, which says:

"A considerable proportion of the other members of the council appeared inclined to follow their leadership."

The "their" of course means the two Socialists. The editorial is an attack on the work of the two Socialist aldermen in forcing the action which Editor Cochran commends. We find this view expressed in the editorial columns of Victor Lawson's afternoon publication, The Daily News, which says:

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SOCIALISM AND STRIKES IN CHICAGO.

(From The Milwaukee Leader.)

For almost half a century Chicago has been the storm center of the American industrial war. More than once its working class have fallen before volleys of rifles in the hands of militia or regulars. The brains of workmen have been splattered upon its streets by the clubs of Chicago policemen. Courts, deputy sheriffs, private thugs and a contemptible press have united in the effort to crush by violence every effort of labor to gain a larger share of its product.

Nearly every big strike in Chicago has been accompanied by violence. Yet Chicago has just had the latest strike in 50 years and there has been no violence. It was a strike of the traction workers, and such strikes are always supposed to be accompanied by rioting.

Every element but one essential to a riot was present in Chicago this week. There were the crowded streets, the angry strikers, the efforts of a United States judge to provoke violence, crowds of strike breakers thronging into the city. But the one thing that was lacking was the assurance that the city government would stand for the police tactics that had never failed to produce rioting and killing in previous strikes.

The police were ready to act. The same men that had shot and clubbed strikers for years were eager to act. The gangs of thugs that began their work under Paddy Lavin on Bloody Sunday in May, 1886, and continued it in every strike since would have welcomed the opportunity to kill and cripple workers.

Chief of Police Healy was straining at the other, anxious to shoot and bludgeon the strikers. But when he went to the city council with a request for 50,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,000 extra men and a full equipment for killing and rioting, he found that something had changed, and his request was "placed on file," where it still remains.

"The Bathhouse," "Smooth Ed" and many of the others who had done the political work of strike crushing in the past, were in their seats and ready to act.

But along with these were two Socialists, Aldermen Kennedy and Rodriguez. Kennedy at once introduced an ordinance that made it impossible to use imported strike breakers. It was admitted that the ordinance could not go into effect in time to help directly in the present struggle, but it was passed by a large majority, who saw behind them the threat of a swiftly increasing Socialist vote if they refused to endorse this action.

This ordinance in itself is a tremendous victory for these strikers and for generations of strikers who will reap the benefit of that ordinance. It is even more important in showing the traction company that it can not depend upon the council and city authorities for backing in case it "starts something."

Facing this warning, remembering the vote for unions a few years ago, the traction company accepted arbitration. The strike has ended with no violence. The men are certain of a substantial advance in wages, for the arbitrators will scarcely dare to trick the men as a previous arbitration committee did.

The threat of a strike and a Socialist victory is too imminent for rioting and killing of workers to be profitable.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST 4 YEARS \$1.00

COST OF LIVING

The workingman's dinner bill at market basket cost him more 1914 than 1913, although the Democratic tariff law had been in effect for nearly one year.

The following comparative table from figures gathered by the Department of Labor, shows how prices have been advanced in Chicago during the last year:

	1914	1915
Round steak, pound	21	22
Beef chops, pound	20	21
Bacon, pound	22	23
Lard, pound	22	23
Leg of lamb, pound	20	21
Wheat flour, one eighth bu.	13	14
Wheat flour, one fourth bu.	27	28

Will Barringer and Dan Farver have been nominated for City Commissions by the Dayton, Ohio Socialists, who declare that the city is "rotten ripe" for a change in government and that they have a good fighting chance to win in November.

Albert Thomas, another Socialist, has joined the War Cabinet. France, the party executive having given him that right. He will be an under secretary. This is the third Socialist who is now in the Ministry. Guesde and Sembat being the other two.

The Wisconsin senate refused to adopt the method of selecting judges as recommended by the Socialist faction in the legislature. Under provisions of a bill passed in the house it was provided that judges in Milwaukee county should be selected from the poll list prepared by the jury commission.

Texas Socialists are preparing for the Grand Twelfth Annual Encampment to be held at Grand Saline, August 3-14. Boone Carter, secretary and general manager, declared that, "Judging by the records made by the 11 preceding encampments held at Grand Saline, we can safely predict that the twelfth encampment will, in every respect, be a pronounced success."

The newly organized league for peace in season at Philadelphia was addressed by a speech from Victor L. Berger, former Socialist congressman from Milwaukee, in which he declared that in future wars no neutral nations should be permitted to send arms or ammunition to belligerents, and that no belligerents should be permitted to prevent the shipment of food by neutrals into enemy territory. Berger's resolution covering this point was rejected by the committee.

It is reported from Colorado that the Rockefeller crowd of bribers and corruptors have launched a brand new scheme to distribute dirty dollars and enrich their hold upon those susceptible to that kind of influence. The only crowd have launched a campaign to raise \$50,000 for that purpose, of which sum \$25,000 has been apportioned to Los Angeles, Hartford and Fremont counties, where the mining troubles have occurred. MacKenzie King, head of the Rockefeller Rockefeller-Foundation, is the generous paymaster.

The New Jersey union people are being organized by the plutocratic plotters who have been attempting to foment a State Constitutional convention. The workers came within an ace of losing out during the last session of the Legislature, when it looked for a time as though the so-called were a union men were laying plans for the future to check the movement.

The threat of a strike and a Socialist victory is too imminent for rioting and killing of workers to be profitable.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 26th, 1915

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here is all the week's news worth knowing. It is the only paper that has time to read the daily capitalist press.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

President Wilson sends on three ways to solve the situation that has developed in Europe. The first is to continue the war. The second is to continue the war. The third is to continue the war.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

Chicago anti-trust is called off and the anti-trust movement is called off. The anti-trust movement is called off. The anti-trust movement is called off.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

German and Allied are locked in great death grip of the war on the French front. The German and Allied are locked in great death grip of the war on the French front.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 20.

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MONDAY, JUNE 21.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 27.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

MONDAY, JUNE 28.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

SUNDAY, JULY 4.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

that the truth burns in Cioquet, Minn., as everywhere else. The money barons at Cioquet didn't like the welcome of the Socialists in the least and even went so far as to declare that their lawmaking visitors had been insulted.

There are two members of the Minnesota legislature who are not insulted when told about the conditions in the state. These are the two Socialist representatives. And there will be more of them when the next Minnesota legislature is chosen in 1916.

This Week's Editorial From Socialist Press

MANIFESTO BY FRENCH ANTI-WAR SOCIALISTS.

(From British Labor Leader.)

We have previously pointed to signs of a reviving internationalism within the French Socialist and Labor movement, and we are glad to say that the Peace manifesto which the anti-war section of the German Social Democratic Party addressed to the Socialists of other countries has not passed without response.

The Berner Tagewacht announces that on April 17 the Executive Committee of the French Metal Workers' Union endorsed the following reply to the German declaration:

"Considering (1) that the contents of this manifesto express also the intimate thoughts of the French workers who have kept faithful to the international idea, (2) that the German workers address themselves in this manifesto to the international idea for support from all countries in the struggle for a speedy conclusion of the war and for a peace which would not be a militant peace with imperialist conquests but a peace without annexations on the basis of the political and economic independence of all nations, with general disarmament and compulsory arbitration, and (3) that it would be a crime if our workers remained deaf to the appeal of other workers who are prepared to stand up to enforce a peace on this basis from the Government of their country, the Executive Committee of the French Metal Workers declares its solidarity with the manifesto of the German workers and calls upon the workers of the belligerent countries to take joint and simultaneous action everywhere."

The Committee decided to inform its members of the full text of the German manifesto with its reply, and to submit both to the General Federation of Trade Unions, with a view to drawing the attention of all French workers to the efforts of a section of the German Socialists to realize a realization of international solidarity. Our heartiest congratulations to the French Metal Workers!

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 27.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

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THURSDAY, JULY 1.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front. The General Gouraud is bettering his way to the front.

FACING THE CRISIS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

LETTER ASKING: "WHAT CAN WE DO?"

HERE IS the letter sent to a number of prominent trade unionists asking, "What can we do?" in the present crisis confronting the organized labor movement of the United States:

WHAT CAN WE DO? LETTER.

The American Socialist wants to find out what the workers of America intend doing in the unprecedented crisis now confronting them. What can they do?

That is why this letter is being addressed to a large number of representative Socialists and Trade Unionists in an effort to get their opinion on "What can Labor do in this grave emergency?"

No one will deny that Labor is right now facing the biggest moment that has ever confronted it in the history of the United States.

In the face of this epoch making hour, the forces of organized labor are without plan or purpose for meeting the situation.

There seems to be no real definite, constructive, concrete reply to the question "What are we going to do about it?"

That there is high work ahead for both the political and industrial workers is no dispute. But no one seems to know how to set about doing this work.

The whole history of an enslaved, oppressed nation of workers has been laid bare in the hearings held by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

John R. Lawson is sentenced to life imprisonment in Colorado for standing at the head of the striking coal miners in their efforts to win that state from the clutches of John D. Rockefeller. The same court tried and convicted Lawson is waiting to send more than 100 others to the gallows or the penitentiary.

Fred W. Holt and a dozen other coal miners and their sympathizers are now barred from freedom in a federal jail at Fort Smith, Arkansas, for daring to strike for better wages in the recent strike in the coal fields of Arkansas.

Behind the bars of New Jersey's state penitentiary at Trenton, suffering the penalty for aiding the silk workers of Paterson in their struggle against the Factory Barons of that city.

The haters of Danbury, Connecticut, are still hoping that their homes and savings accounts will be wiped out by the recent strike in the coal fields of Arkansas.

At present, the American Federation of Labor do not seem to be taking any definite action. The only effective program which I know is better Socialist organization and education.

So long as the labor union movement is divided against itself and the by means of whose principal aim is the perpetuation of the existing divisions for the benefit of their own rule, the Socialists will vainly try to animate this sluggish and struggling mass into action.

Our own membership were not slacking in their efforts to win that state from the clutches of John D. Rockefeller. The same court tried and convicted Lawson is waiting to send more than 100 others to the gallows or the penitentiary.

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